





## Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, June 12, 1862.

Notice.  
Mr. James S. Smith, agent for the Farmer will call upon subscribers in Franklin County.  
Mr. S. T. Allen will call upon subscribers in Penobscot county.

What is the Prospect?  
The anxiously asked question, what is the prospect? is one which just now claims precedence of all others. Speculations upon past events are of little importance, the momentous concerns of to-morrow as revealed by the prospects of to-day, are the all-absorbing topics.

But our review of peace, only that the former has heretofore claimed more notice than for the latter. But our review and glances ahead, for to-day, shall be of a peaceful nature. What are the prospects of our crops and prices, both here and abroad.

Throughout our own country the question is, how much of a surplus shall we have for sale? The June number of the *Agriculturist* publishes reports from farmers situated all over the country in regard to the condition and prospects of the crops and weather. Although these reports only come down to about the 10th of May, yet they serve as a guide to some extent: for it should be remembered that while we in Maine, and to a degree all of the New England States, have experienced a sharp drouth, the western States have had a wet spring, but are now, as we learn from the *Farmers' Advocate*, published at Chicago, Ill., (of May 31st), enjoying a fine growing season. The summary prepared from these reports in the *Agriculturist* is of general interest.

"Of winter wheat, the breadth growing, averages fully a tenth more than in 1861, and fully one-third more than the average annual breadth, for a period of several years.

The general prospects of winter wheat promise one-third above the average yield.

Spring wheat—The surface sown this year averages one-tenth more than last year, and eight-tenths more than the annual breadth for five years past.

The prospects for spring wheat are not quite equal to the average of other years.

Indian corn—The planting was not far enough advanced on May 10th for these forwarding reports to give full statistics, though many reports of the probable number of acres planted and in preparation. These indicate a surface about equal to last year, but a third more than the annual average for five years past.

Rye—Surface sown, nearly the same as last year. Prospects a tenth better than the average, and prospects nearly an average.

Hay crop—Breadth growing and prospects, rather above the average.

Potatoes—The crop planted fully an average; prospects rather poorer than usual.

Fruit—Reports almost universally good. The average indicates a double crop of apples for the whole country, and a three-fold crop of peaches.

General average—The general average of all the figures given in our tables, including surface, prospects, etc., is one-fourth better than the average of other years. This is more favorable than the average of other years, and more favorable than the average of other years.

Since the middle of May, judging both from the state of the season here, and from what we can gather from our correspondence and exchanges, the weather has not been so favorable, and the interval between the publication of the above reports and the present time, must not be overlooked by those making an estimate thereof. There has been in this section a large amount of windy weather, and never signs of rain have appeared at night, it has culminated in a furious blow, and the rain so much needed has been deferred. We hope it will come soon.

The *Agriculturist* says the general average of the different crops as reported by their correspondents is "one-fourth better than the average of former years," and adds that this is more favorable than had been anticipated, until the return had been looked over and compared. But it should be remembered that the years 1860 and 61 were very largely above the average, and this, with the different state of the weather just noticed, leads us to look forward to a much smaller yield the coming harvest than previous expectations would warrant. But notwithstanding this, there will be a large surplus from the West.

We have before us now the statements of farmers furnished to western agricultural journals from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and other States, all speaking of the encouraging appearance of the crops in those sections. One letter from Ottawa, Ill., says: "The agricultural resources of this State will be undiminished by the withdrawal of 3,000 of our sturdy republicans to fight the battles of the indivisible republic. All those who have volunteered to stay at home, have taken the gold, and are making a gallant fight for a big crop."

A gentleman who has recently been traveling in the interior and southern countries of Wisconsin, reports to the *Milwaukee Journal* that the crops were looking fine. In some sections more, and in all, the average amount of grain has been sown. The *Stillwater (Minn.) Messenger* of 29 May, says: "From many sections we hear the most encouraging accounts of the growing crops of small grains. Wheat, particularly, looks most promising."

From the condition of crops in Great Britain and on the continent we judge there will be a ready market—at a rather low, but fair compensation price—for all that can be shipped there for the next year, even if we could spare it at such rates. The *Mark Lane Express* of May 12, alluding to the recent unfavorable weather, says: "Already we hear that the finest and most forward crops of wheat have been sown and looked after, so that the first in point of promise is getting into danger. If then, through an unseasonable and rank growth, the coming crop is already threatened, our dependence on an early abundance must be early shaken."

It is certain that the demand for our surplus grain will depend greatly upon the settlement of the national difficulties now pending. Throughout a large portion of the border States the conflict has been too devastating and exciting to allow the complete working of the farms—what as the South has heretofore received its wheat from them; we shall in all probability have a large demand from those States. They cannot long do without a re-establishment of our former peaceful relations, or the present non-communication will be a source of great inconvenience to the diverse sections of our country which will probably be arranged that immense quantities of grain will be carried down the Mississippi, and also into the interior, along the coast, wherever our armies may be.

The Country Gentleman, (Albany N. Y.) of June 5th, closes an article on the prospects of the crops with the following hopeful sentence, which we commend to our readers:

"It is now rather too late to take any important steps in urging our farmers to raise more wheat, beyond paying the most attention practicable, to the crops in the ground. But when we consider that much of the undoubtedly very large stocks of grain now in the country will probably be drawn abroad, and that the Southern States are long to be open, to open, ready had several years of such plenty that 'a change of luck' would scarcely be matter of surprise—we cannot but conclude that at no previous time in our history were the laborers of the farmer of so great importance to the prosperity of the country, or more likely to secure returns proportionately satisfactory to himself."

CORRECTION. An error occurs in the article on the Parsnip, which was not noticed until our outside form was worked off. The extract from *Wilson's Farm Crops* should say that "the parsnip presents a superiority in many respects, &c."

## The War News of the Week.

The good work goes bravely on. We have this week the satisfaction of recording the evacuation of the fortifications at Fort Wright, the destruction of the rebel gunboat fleet on the Mississippi, and the capture and occupation of Memphis, the last and most important stronghold of the rebellion in the south-west. The Mississippi river is now open to our unimpeded navigation and commerce from its sources to the Gulf of Mexico—never again, while the grass grows or the water runs, to be hedged up by hostile or treacherous hands.

With the dispersion and demoralization of Beauregard's forces from Corinth, and the navigation of the Mississippi restored to us, the war in the southwest may be regarded practically at an end. Charleston, Mobile and Savannah still remain in rebel possession, but neither of these places is capable of being held against the assaults of our gunboats and land forces, when the time comes for them to be put seriously in requisition against them.

It only remains then for the fall of Richmond and the defeat and dispersion of the desperate bands of traitors who defend it, to end the war. The attention of the country is anxiously turned to Gen. McClellan and the movements of his army. Slowly but surely the ananias folds are coiling themselves around the doomed city, and we shall hear within many days—perhaps the great event has even now occurred—the news of its capture and occupation by the triumphant hosts of the Union.

THE MAINE ELEVENTH AT THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS. It is known that the Maine 11th regiment, Col. Plaisted, constituted a portion of Gen. Casey's division, which received the first shock of the rebel army at Fair Oaks, and was obliged to give way before the immensely superior force of the enemy. No definite information, however, has come to our knowledge in regard to the behavior of the 11th on that occasion. We have, however, been permitted to read a private letter from Lt. S. G. Sewall, of this city, giving some account of the action and how our Maine boys acquitted themselves on that occasion. Lt. Sewall was not present with his company on the first day of the battle, having been appointed Acting Quartermaster of the regiment, in place of Lt. Robinson, who was unable to perform the duties on account of sickness, and Lt. S. had gone that day across the Chickahominy to transact some business in connection with his duties at Quartermaster. His company, F, the orderly sergeant in command, and companies A and C, were the only ones in camp at the time of the attack. The other companies were on picket duty in other parts of the line, and were also engaged with the enemy. He writes: "The brigade of Gen. Nagle also received the first fire of the enemy. The only 93rd regt., marched steadily up to a fence which was near the border of a wood within which the enemy's force was drawn up, and then fought with desperation, not moving from their position until regiment after regiment on either side of them had retreated in disorder, and then when almost surrounded by the enemy, and being galled by a most terrible fire, walked sullenly away, firing as they went. The orderly sergeant in command of Company F, was wounded in the knee; several others were wounded, and some killed." The names of the killed and wounded in the regiment are given in another place. Lt. Sewall states that all the Colonels in the brigade were *hors du combat* in the fight except Col. Plaisted, of the 11th, who is now in command of the veterans.

A VETERAN GONE. A correspondent sends us some account of Mr. Reuben Wing of Livermore, who died in that town on the 28th ult., at the advanced age of 90 years, 6 months and 11 days. Mr. Wing was born in Harwich, Mass., and removed with his parents to Readfield in this country, when he was three years old. At the age of eighteen, he removed to Livermore, and taking up a farm lived upon it until the day of his death. Mr. Wing voted for Washington at his second election as President of the United States, and has constantly voted at every Presidential and State election since. He lived in the town of Livermore longer than any other person, living or dead, and drove the first team that ever came into his town, with which he was connected.

He was one of fifteen persons in his party, who were united ages were 1200 years. Mr. Wing was a most valued citizen and highly esteemed as a neighbor and friend. His death was often sought, and by his good understanding and clear judgment was of great service to others. He lived a consistent member of the Baptist Church in Livermore, for a period of seventy years. His funeral was largely attended.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT ROBINSON. On Saturday the sad news was received here of the death of Ivory J. Robinson, Esq., of this city, Quartermaster of the Maine 11th regiment. He came on board the steamer Daniel Webster at White House, Va., sick, and died on his passage to Boston. Lieut. Robinson was one of our most estimable citizens—a man of fine intelligence and rare integrity of character. He was appointed Quartermaster of the regiment at its organization last October under Col. Caldwell, and we doubt not has discharged all the duties of the position with discretion and fidelity. His death will be greatly mourned by an interesting family and a large circle of personal friends who know and appreciate his worth. His country had no truer patriot or better man in his service.

His remains were received here by the train on Monday afternoon, and deposited in the tomb of Rev. Dr. May. Funeral services will be held at the Universalist church on Sunday afternoon next.

EDINBURGH REVIEW for April. Contents: Jesse's Memoirs of Richard III.; Centralization; Gensard's edition of the *Carolingian Romances*; Recent Researches in Buddhism; Modern Domestic Services; *Les Femmes de Rome*; History; Cotton Culture in India; *Lives of Lord Castlereagh* and Sir C. Stewart; Public Monuments; David Gray; Clerical Subscription. Published quarterly by L. Scott & Co., 79 Fulton St., N. Y.; who also publish the *London, London and Western* Review and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Terms of the Edinburgh, \$3 per annum; of *Blackwood* and any one of the four Reviews \$5, the whole five works for \$10.

At the term of the Supreme Judicial Court for York County, now in session at Alfred, Hon. Chas. W. Walton presides. The Biddleford *Journal* has a most favorable impression upon the members of the bar. The dispensing of the formal business with great celerity, is dignified and courteous in his manners, and his fair to achieve an honorable fame in the discharge of the highly responsible duties devolved upon him."

We understand that Lieut. Abner R. Small of Waterville, has been designated as Adjutant of the 16th Regiment now being raised. Col. I. N. Tucker, of Gardiner, will probably receive the appointment of Quartermaster of the same regiment.

Gov. Sprague, of R. I., has been elected U. S. Senator, to succeed Mr. Simmons, whose term expires on the 3d of March next. He is the youngest member ever honored with a seat in that body.

The alarm of fire this (Tuesday) morning, was occasioned by the roof of one of the Factory Boarding Houses on Sand Hill, taking fire. It was soon extinguished.

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RETURN OF GEN. HOWARD. Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard, accompanied by his brother Lieut. Howard, and Capt. Sewall, of the General's staff, reached his home in Auburn on Friday last, where he was enthusiastically received by the citizens of Auburn and Lewiston. Gen. Howard was twice wounded in the right arm at the battle before Richmond, first by a musket ball in the wrist, and afterwards and finally lodging among the bones of the arm, where it was found comminuted. The arm was amputated just above the elbow. Lieut. Howard also received a flesh wound in the leg below the knee. They both left camp on Monday, reaching Baltimore, via Fort Sumner, on Wednesday last. The account given by Gen. H., of the part taken by his brigade in the battle is of thrilling interest. On Saturday Gen. Howard was ordered to reinforce Casey's Division but being retarded by crossing a swamp—which here would be considered impassable—they did not reach the field until nearly night, when our troops had succeeded in checking the rebels. Gen. Howard's division rested on their arms that night, and the dead and dying all around them, and the camp fires of the rebels but a few hundreds yards distant. On Sunday morning at 3 o'clock the rebels were under arms, but the fire of the rebels did not commence until 5, and was kept up incessantly until 11 A. M. At 11 A. M. the rebels made a desperate stand, and the fire became terrific. At this time, says the *Journal*, General Howard was hit by a musket ball in the wrist—a flesh wound. His brother tied a handkerchief around it, and the General mounted his horse again, and gave the word "forward" to his troops. The rebel fire was so terrible that the troops hesitated. The bullets whistled in every direction, and the peculiar sound made by their striking a tree or a man, was terribly frequent and suggestive. To step forward seemed indeed to be a step into certain death. Gen. Howard remarked to his brother and aid that it was no use, they must lead them. So riding out in front of his men he waved his arm, all bloody from his wound, and called upon his men to follow. The shout which went up from the troops resounded through the swamp, and the men sprang forward with a most heroic energy, before which the rebels were swept like chaff, and the fate of the day was decided. Out of 2000 men who went into battle in his division, more than 500 were killed or wounded. Gen. H., had two horses killed under him.

Honorably and gallantly has Gen. Howard discharged his duty. Maine is proud to own such men, and to honor such deeds of courage.

THE STATE CONVENTION. The Republican State Convention met at Portland on Thursday last, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. A permanent organization resulted in a choice of Hon. Sidney Perkins as President, with a Vice President from each county. The Committee on Credentials reported that 692 (afterwards increased to 710) delegates representing 238 towns were entitled to seats in the Convention. The balloting for a candidate for Governor resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 658; necessary for a choice, 330. Upon the first ballot, Hon. Abner Coburn, of Skowhegan, received 330 votes and was declared unanimously nominated, every member of the Convention rising.

Mr. Heath of Waterville from the Committee on Resolves, presented the following: Resolved, That we invite a cordial and patriotic Union of the people of Maine on the simple basis of a generous support of the policy and principles that characterize the administration of Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That the infamous rebellion in the Southern States against the authority of the United States Constitution, now happily waning in its progress and its strength, must be put down at any cost of blood and treasure, and that to this end the people of Maine pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor.

Resolved, That the soldiers of the army of the Union have the sympathy and support of the nation for whose life they are gallantly battling; and that we cordially approve all measures proposed by our State and National Administrations for their relief and their reward.

Resolved, That the Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., by his integrity, ability and fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of his office as Magistrate, has earned anew the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That in presenting the Hon. Abner Coburn to the people of Maine for their support, we do so with full conviction that he has the Jeffersonian requisites of "honesty and capability," and that he will receive a triumphant endorsement at the polls in September.

DEATH OF JUDGE HATHAWAY. The Bangor papers announce the death of Hon. Joshua W. Hathaway, formerly one of the Justices of the District, and afterwards of the Supreme Court of this State, which took place at his residence in that city, on Friday morning of last week. He was born in Conway, N. H., and in 1816 entered Dartmouth College but graduated at Bowdoin. He commenced the practice of law at Bluehill in Hancock county, and was Senator for that county for two or three years. He afterwards moved to Bangor, and then to Bangor. His appointment as Justice of the District court was made about 1845, and when that office was abolished, he received the appointment to the Supreme Bench by Gov. Hubbard. He was distinguished for ability and sound learning; was highly popular as a judge, and esteemed as a man. The District Court in session at Bangor, took suitable notice of his sudden and lamented decease.

THE LEWISTON JOURNAL speaks of a sword now on exhibition in that town, which was taken by Lieut. Tuttle, of Co. D, 24th Maine Regiment, at the battle of Mill Springs. It was taken from the notorious rebel Col. Bailey Peyton. The sword is represented as being a magnificent one, costing not less than \$250. It is gold plated, of Springfield manufacture, and embossed with figures of the American Eagle, &c. The sword was originally in possession of Col. Peyton's father, who served in the Mexican war, and was left to his son who used it in the rebellion against the Union. It bears this inscription:

"Presented to Col. Bailey Peyton, Fifth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, by his friends of New Orleans. His country required his services. He died while adding glory to his name."

The annual meeting of the Somerset and Kennebec railroad, was held in this city on Wednesday last week. The following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year: Samuel Robinson, Abner Coburn, Ezra Tottman, Eben Frye, J. W. Bradbury, Samuel Cory, Llewellyn W. Lithgow, and John Malliken, were made choice of Hon. Joseph Eaton for President. The gross receipts for the year were reported at \$68,138; expenses, \$23,140.

KENNEBEC & PORTLAND R. R. Workmen are engaged in the preliminary operation of changing the location of the Kennebec & Portland railroad near the steamboat wharf in Hallowell, with the object of avoiding the long trestle bridge at that point, the passage of which by heavy trains has been regarded as unsafe.

Dr. LIGHTHILL. The stay of this skillful practitioner in disease of the eye and ear and catarrhal affections in Augusta is rapidly drawing to a close. He will receive calls at his rooms at the Stanley House until 1 o'clock P. M., June 14th, when he takes his departure for Skowhegan.

ACCIDENT. One of the crew of the schooner *Eliza Hand*, named Thos. Quinn, at Gay's wharf, Gardiner, had his left leg badly injured on Thursday last, by the falling of a block from aloft. The wound was dressed by Dr. S. Whitmore, and the man is doing well.

JOHN W. MURPHY of Co. B, Maine 3d, who was wounded in the arm at the battle of Fair Oaks near Richmond has arrived at his home in this city.

## Meeting of the City Council.

ACQUITT, June 2, 1862. A quorum present in the Common Council. In Board of Aldermen, present the Mayor, Aldermen C. Hamlen, Fuller, Fought, Wall, Allen and Chism.

Pacific and Atlantic fire engine companies were accepted. Reports accepted and sent down for concurrence: Sixth quarterly report of the Treasurer of the Free Bridge Company to the Mayor, viz.: 1862, Feb. 16, cash in treasury \$90 May 12, cash receipts, 896 88

March 31, paid A. Kincaid, salary, 200 00  
April 7, paid gas bill, 36 40  
April 8, paid 6 mos. int. on notes 15 00  
May 13, insurance, postage, &c., 100 00  
May 15, paid 6 mos. int. on notes 45 00  
May 15, 18 and 19, 45 00  
May 15, paid coupon No. 3 on city notes, 418 50  
May 15, balance in treasury, 450 00  
May 15, balance in treasury, 3906 78

Of the committee on burying grounds on the petition of H. Pettigill and others for a receiving tomb in Riverside cemetery, in favor of the petitioners.

Of the committee on accounts on roll of account No. 2, amounting to \$97 47.

Referred in concurrence to Committee on Highways. The petition of H. N. Pinkham for indemnity for damages sustained for an alleged defect in the highway near the Jewett school house.

Orders passed and sent down for concurrence. Directing the committee on bells and clocks to contract with some suitable person to ring one of the bells in current year; also to take care of the city clock.

Authorizing the city treasurer and collector to discount 10 per cent. on all taxes paid before July 31, and 6 per cent. before November 2d, (poll taxes excepted).

Allowing the Freeman's bank the use of ten feet of Water street, and one-third of Commercial street, opposite the building they are reconstructing, and the passage way.

Authorizing Alderman Allen to contract for receiving tomb in Riverside cemetery.

Orders passed in concurrence. Authorizing the Mayor to contract with the Free Bridge Company for the passage of city teams over its bridge.

To rescind the order passed May 5, 1862, relating to the removal of bodies from unpaid lots to those used for interring those who are buried at the city expense.

Joseph W. Patterson was appointed sealer of weight and measures.

Reports of the committee appointed to disburse the funds raised to aid families of volunteers, were accepted and allowances were ordered to be paid to the families of sixteen volunteers, until otherwise ordered.

In Joint Convention, W. H. Libby was appointed health officer.

A series of valuable lectures to the ladies was delivered last week in this city, by Mrs. Professor Allen of New York. We learn that the attendance was not so large as the importance of the subjects treated, and the ability of the lecturer deserved. The opportunity is rarely afforded to our wives and daughters of hearing truths vital to their physical well-being presented clearly and intelligibly by one of their own sex, and it is to be regretted that so little interest was manifested by them on this occasion.

Mr. Allen has spent many years in qualifying himself as a hygienic teacher and physician, and he now occupies a high professional position in one of the most popular institutions in the country, devoting himself almost exclusively to the study and practice of those departments of medicine which have reference to the diseases peculiar to the sex. The women of Augusta owe it to themselves and their children to become better informed than they are in relation to these things, and we hope they may be induced more generally to avail themselves of the opportunities which may hereafter be presented to them.

GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. Goodwin & Wilder's North American Circus, and Mrs. Dan Rice's Great Show, consolidated into one entertainment company, will give exhibitions in this city on Wednesday afternoon and evening, June 13th. The circus has always been a popular institution in this country. The sports of the ring, with trained horses and daring riders—the performance of active and skillful athletes—the broad humor and laughable antics of the clowns, and the wonderful tricks of the educated animals—all have attraction and charm for the multitude which no other popular entertainment affords. The people must have recreation and amusement, and in the absence of anything better we know no good reason why the circus should not be patronized and its performances enjoyed. We are assured that the entertainment advertised for this city is of superior character, possessing features of extraordinary amount and variety of professional talent never before united in a single company. No doubt everybody will go to the circus.

THE STEREOTYPE. We are glad to announce that our citizens will have the opportunity of seeing this new and wonderful instrument. It is a recent invention by which the pictures of the stereoscope are magnified many times, and reflected upon the canvas, producing a most brilliant and beautiful effect. The Stereotype has been exhibited to large and delighted audiences in the principal cities, and elicited enthusiastic notice from distinguished artists and literary men for their own country. We venture, upon such authority, to commend it as one of the most interesting exhibitions which has ever visited Augusta, and trust that it will be liberally and appreciatingly patronized by our people. The Stereotype will be exhibited at Meenon Hall, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, and Saturday afternoon of the present week.

The grounds in front of the State House occupied last winter by the 14th Regiment, are now being put in excellent order, under direction of Gilman Turner, Esq., Superintendent of Public Buildings. The basis of the improvements will be to extend the ground, in the shape of a terrace, to the water level, and to drain the land, naturally too moist. The work is being done in a thorough manner.

A PATRIOTIC GIRL. Dr. Robert Wood, a native of Augusta, but for many years a resident at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, has sent Gov. Washburn a draft for the sum of \$500 to be expended at his discretion for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers of Maine. Dr. W. has been liberal in other directions in his patriotic contributions to the same cause.

A telegram states that Capt. Edwin M. Smith, of Wisconsin, son of the late Judge Smith, was a member of Gen. Kearney's Staff, was killed at the recent engagement near Richmond. He was twenty-three years of age.

The Bridgton Reporter learns that W. F. Perry is about erecting a factory in that town for the manufacture of fine kerseys and broadcloths. He has an excellent site, and a never-failing water power.

Rev. Cyril Pearl, formerly connected with the press of Maine, and well known as a forcible and interesting writer, has become one of the editors of the *Portland Advertiser*.

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JOHN W. MURPHY of Co. B, Maine 3d, who was wounded in the arm at the battle of Fair Oaks near Richmond has arrived at his home in this city.

## Letter from the 6th Maine Regiment.

We have received a letter from F. A. Blanchard, of Co. F, 6th Maine, written, as he says with the approval of the officers of the regiment, concerning the part taken by them in the battle of Williamsburg, and reflecting with some severity upon the statements contained in "G. W." letter from the 7th Maine, published in the *Farmer* of May 23d. The writer states that he has carefully surveyed the field of battle, ascertained the exact position of each regiment engaged on the right, and the part each took in the affair, and has stated facts as they are. We give place to the material portions of his letter, omitting of course the bitter personalities in which he so freely indulges, with the remark that the writer of the article to which he takes exception is a gentleman of character and intelligence, occupying an honorable position in the regiment, and narrated the incidents of the fight from personal knowledge and observation.

Camp No. 19, Near Richmond, May 28, 1862. "G. W." Mr. Editor:—Co. A, of the Sixth Maine Regiment were the first to come in sight of the rebel works at Williamsburg, and lay all night within rifle shot of Fort Magruder, made their camp, and breakfasted right under the enemy's guns, in open view of his works, and then quietly marched to the rear. Your correspondent "G. W." states that the Third Brigade was temporarily disorganized, and that the 6th Maine, owing to the illness of Gen. Davidson. This is not the case. Gen. Hancock commanded his own brigade, and a part of the Third also. One regiment of Hancock's Brigade, the 43d







